

THE BULLETIN

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CULTURE & HEALTH

COLOUR-BLIND MEDICINE

David Crombie professor wants to conquer cultural barriers to health

BY KARINA DAHLIN

IN THE SUMMER OF 1961 Morton Beiser was on his way to Duke University Medical Center in Durham, North Carolina, to start work as an intern. It was a long drive and after hours at the wheel he decided to spend the night in a motel.

Most of the places he passed were fully occupied but finally he saw one with vacancies. "Colored," the sign said, and Beiser assumed it meant the rooms had colour television. Only when he was refused a room did he understand that, yes, there were rooms for rent but this motel was for black people only. Whites stayed at other establishments.

Motels were not the only places that practised racism. For the next two years, until the Duke medical centre adopted a desegregation policy, Beiser had to accept he was part of an institution that employed blacks but would not admit them as patients. The curious standard created curious conditions such as three kinds of washrooms — for men, for women and for "coloured" people.

Systemic discrimination of this nature was new to Beiser, a professor of psychiatry, who is the University's first David Crombie Professor in Cultural Pluralism & Health. Racism, on the other hand, was something Beiser was familiar with. Born and raised in Regina, the son of Jewish immigrants from central Europe, he remembers the Saskatchewan capital as a "redneck" town. "The Ukrainians hated the Jews, the Jews hated the Catholics, everybody hated the Indians — everybody

hated each other," he says. "It was awful."

After finishing high school in Regina, Beiser enrolled in medical school at the University of British Columbia. Then he went to the US — to Duke where he specialized in psychiatry, to Cornell University where he held a post-doctoral fellowship and to the Harvard School of Public Health where he taught for 10 years. He also worked on a number of projects with native people in the US and every year between 1969 and 1975 he went to Senegal, Africa, to study the effects of migration and racial oppression on tribal societies. In 1976 he returned to UBC where he began ongoing studies of "boat people" refugees from Southeast Asia and studies of mental health and achievement among aboriginal children. Three years ago U of T recruited him to head the Culture, Community & Health Studies Program at the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry.

ON JULY 1 BEISER WAS APPOINTED THE DAVID Crombie professor, a position named for the former Toronto mayor and MP. Funding for the professorship is provided by the University, the Clarke Institute, the federal government and private donations.

A brochure announcing the professorship uses some startling examples to explain why it is important to focus

~ See COLOUR-BLIND Page 5 ~

Irish Honour



President Robert Pritchard and Governing Council chair Annamarie Castrilli, right, accompany Irish president Mary Robinson up the steps of Hart House before a special convocation ceremony Aug. 23. Robinson, who is the first woman elected president of the Irish Republic, received an honorary degree for her contributions to the political and social life of her country. A lawyer and longtime champion of civil rights and feminist causes, Robinson is credited with expanding the women's movement in Ireland. See Page 16.

DAVID WOLFF/ARCT

INSIDE

Cowboys & Indians

THE PORTRAYAL OF NATIVES IN film has fluctuated between good guy and bad guy. Canadian filmmakers lean to realistic images; Americans to the sensational. Page 7



A Dual Existence

AS STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES, teaching assistants feel squeezed in many ways but the job has its advantages, not least the experience gained teaching. Pages 8 and 9

Maticide

HOW DOES A SON JUSTIFY MURDERING his adulterous mother for her role in his father's death? Out of Phocus Productions explains in a modern adaptation of the classic Greek play *Orestes* Sept. 15 to 17 at Victoria College. Events Page 11

Nobel Laureates Gather at U of T

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY will host some of the world's most brilliant scientists Nov. 3 and 4 when it launches a new endowed chair honouring one of its most distinguished members — John Polanyi.

Ten winners of the Nobel Prize, including Polanyi, are expected to attend the inauguration of the \$2 million John C. Polanyi Chair in Chemistry. The other Canadian Nobel laureates invited are Gerhard Herzberg and Michael Smith. Invitations have also gone out to Christian de Duve, Dudley Herschbach, Henry Kendall, Mark Perutz, George Porter, Charles Townes and James Watson. It will be the first time that such a gathering of Nobel winners takes place in Canada.

Professor Martin Moskovits, chair of chemistry, said the Polanyi chair in chemistry is intended to allow Polanyi to continue his teaching, research and public service following his retirement from U of T on June 30. He will be the chair's first incumbent, serving for a three-year, renewable term. The chair's funding has been provided by the Jackson Foundation and the Natural Sciences & Engineering Research Council.

"This chair is a boon and a god-send to the chemistry department," Moskovits said. "It allows us not only to maintain John Polanyi active for as long as he is willing to have us but, in time, to bring other people

approaching his level of talent and accomplishment to the University of Toronto."

Nine of the Nobel laureates will deliver public lectures at Convocation Hall, covering such topics as living

molecules, synthetic DNA and biology, and the unpredictability of science and technology development and investment. The entire group is

~ See NOBEL Page 2 ~

In-Your-Face Street Theatre Carries Serious Messages

BY ALFRED HOLDEN

"ORIENTATION," THE SOBER *Concise Oxford* says, is "an introduction to a subject or situation." It's a definition that could use expansion at this time of year when thousands of new students arrive at U of T to take up higher learning, sometimes in quiet earnest, at other times more boisterously.

The latter situation is what concerns Molly Misra, 20, an otherwise studious second-year English literature major who is involved in something called "guerrilla theatre," an official part of orientation this year.

As the name suggests it promises to be lively, befitting orientation tradition. For the next three weeks a roving troupe of young U of T actors

will present spontaneous theatre on the busy quads and campuses of the University. But Misra, who is one of the performers, said the 15-minute sequence of skits also carries a serious message to newcomers, returning students and staff: U of T wants its population to have fun but also feel comfortable and secure on its campuses, right through the year.

"The University wanted us to deal with issues of a personal scope and make people aware of them," Misra said in an interview last week following an outdoor rehearsal with the other troupe members — Lincoln Shand, Laura Bil and Sayda Sherenzee. Susan Addario, U of T's personnel safety awareness officer, said the usual methods of getting such messages out, such as brochures

about campus safety, seem to bore people and don't reach a broad enough audience.

So this show's sketches are intended to grab attention and then raise issues including sexual harassment, assault, homophobia, threatening behaviour and sexist or racist language. But the actors won't offer outright solutions; great pains were taken to make the script punchy and not preachy, said the actors, who helped develop the skits. "We want to make people aware, not tell them what to do," said Misra.

Seventeen performances are scheduled across all three campuses at places where the actors will show up without notice. "The purpose is to

~ See THEATRE Page 2 ~

AWARDS & HONOURS

Friedland receives Hnatyshyn medal

FOR HIS "OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE LAW AND legal scholarship in Canada," University Professor Martin Friedland of the Faculty of Law has been named recipient of the 1994 Ramon John Hnatyshyn Award for Law. Friedland received his medal last month at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association in Toronto.

Perron knighted

THE PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE, EDOUARD BALLADUR, has awarded the title Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Academiques (knight in the order of academic palms, or achievements) to Professor Paul Perron, chair of the Department of French. The award was created by Napoleon in 1804 to honour those who have contributed to French academia and cul-



ture. Since joining U of T in 1967, Perron has been involved in numerous cultural undertakings in Canada and France.

Student awarded Italian fellowship

CARLA DESANTIS, A GRADUATE STUDENT AT THE CENTRE for Medieval Studies, has received a six-month fellowship for doctoral research from the Fondazione Ezio

Franceschini in Florence, Italy, a research institute for studies in medieval literature and language. DeSantis attended the awards ceremony in Florence in July, presided over by the president of Italy.

Biochemistry honours Gornall

PROFESSOR EMERITUS ALLAN GORNALL OF THE Department of Clinical Biochemistry is the 1994 recipient of the Canadian Academy of Clinical Biochemistry award for outstanding contributions in his field. Gornall is cited for playing a key role as "teacher, researcher and visionary" in the development of the profession. As a member of the Canadian Society of Clinical Chemists, he took a leadership position in setting high standards for the profession and was instrumental in forming the Canadian Academy of Clinical Biochemistry.

IN BRIEF



U of T to participate in survey

U OF T WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE ANNUAL SURVEY BY *MACLEAN'S* newsmagazine, says Vice-Provost Dan Lang. However, at least 13 other universities, including all the francophone universities in Quebec, have decided not to take part this year. In June the Association of Universities & Colleges of Canada recommended that its 51 members not supply the magazine with the information used to rank the institutions. The methodology is flawed, says AUCC, and gives a misleading picture of the institutions. Lang said on Sept. 1 that U of T is still discussing certain aspects of the survey with *Maclean's*.

Walksafer patrols return

THE WALKSAFER STUDENT PATROL AND ESCORT PROGRAM WILL return to the St. George campus this year. The service, which provides escorts to people walking alone on campus at night, will commence Sept. 12. Its hours will be: Monday to Thursday from 8 p.m. to 1:30 a.m. and Friday to Sunday from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. It will be available to both male and female students, faculty, staff and visitors. Walksafer is designed to deter sexual harassment or intimidation, verbal abuse or assault and to enable users to travel from one campus location to another with a sense of security. All Walksafer escorts have been screened and fully trained for the job. To arrange for an escort, please call 978-7233 (SAFE) during the service's hours.

Volunteers needed for cancer study

RESEARCHERS AT THE TORONTO HOSPITAL ARE EXAMINING THE possibility of a link between genetic factors and bladder cancer. The study, sponsored by the National Cancer Institute, will focus on the reasons certain individuals are more susceptible to bladder cancer. A link between bladder cancer and certain chemical carcinogens in the environment has already been established. In the study harmless traceable drugs will be observed as they travel through the body. Male volunteers over the age of 40 are needed to participate as control subjects in the study. Anyone interested should phone Michele Ryan at The Toronto Hospital, 340-3776.

Nursing targets critical care

WORKING WITH 10 TEACHING HOSPITALS, THE FACULTY OF NURSING has established a three-month acute care nurse practitioner program. Health care cuts have resulted in fewer medical residents providing continuous critical care. The nurse practitioners, with specialized nursing and medical skills, are seen as a cost-effective way to deal with the cuts. Approximately 35 nurses holding master's degrees will be sponsored by their hospitals to take the fast-track program over the next year. Following an evaluation, an ongoing program may be developed at the post-graduate level as a model for other nursing schools.

Nobel Laureates Gather at U of T

~ Continued from Page 1 ~

also scheduled to meet with Jon Gerrard, secretary of state (science, research and development), who is reviewing and trying to establish new science and technology guidelines for Canada.

A member of the University since 1956, Polanyi was a co-winner of the 1986 Nobel Prize for chemistry. He was recognized for his groundbreaking research on the dynamics of chemical reactions and for helping to apply the technology and theory of physics to chemistry.

Herzberg of the National Research Council of Canada won the 1971 Nobel Prize for chemistry for his contribution to the analysis and understanding of molecular structure by applying spectroscopy techniques. Smith of UBC won the 1993 prize

for chemistry for developing site-directed mutagenesis, a technique that allows gene sequences to be altered in a designated fashion.

De Druve of Brussels won the 1974 Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology for his contributions to research on the structure and function of the internal components of cells. Herschbach of Harvard University shared the 1986 prize with Polanyi and Yuan T. Lee. Herschbach was honoured for inventing the "crossed molecular beam technique" that allows detailed analysis of chemical reactions through the use of super-spic molecular beams.

Kendall of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was a co-winner of the 1990 Nobel Prize in physics for his contribution to the understanding of the internal structures of elementary particles.

Perutz of the University of Cambridge was a co-recipient of the 1962 prize for chemistry for his use of X-ray diffraction techniques to analyze the structure of the protein that transports oxygen from the lungs to the tissues via blood cells. Porter, also a chemist at Cambridge, was a co-winner in 1967. He helped develop flash photolysis, a novel technique for studying very fast chemical reactions.

Townes of the University of California at Berkeley was a co-winner of the 1964 prize in physics for his work leading to the development of the laser. Watson of the National Center for Genome Research in Cold Harbour, NY, was a co-winner of the 1962 Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology for the discovery of the double helix structure of DNA.

Theatre Carries Serious Messages

~ Continued from Page 1 ~

stop people in their tracks," said Addario. "Good street theatre carries a sort of 'in your face' message. Our hope is that with this approach we will be able to reach parts of the community that we have been unable to reach before."

The personal safety office is behind several other off-beat efforts to make community members aware of their rights and obligations. One is a U of T safety session disguised as a murder mystery, to be presented by professional comedians. The key to solving the mystery will be to learn about U of T's campus safety resources. It's hoped that people will have a good time and emerge better equipped to stay safe as they go about their real-life campus business, Addario said. Four mysteries, two at the St. George campus, one each at Erindale and Scarborough, will be held starting Sept. 23.

More traditional safety-related programs include protective skills courses being promoted as "alternatives to fear." They play down the macho, martial-arts element in favour of a more strategic approach, said Addario. The program includes special courses for women with disabilities, for women of colour, lesbians, gay men and, interestingly, student leaders

and campus journalists. The latter's work sometimes makes them targets of abuse at U of T, Addario said.

As for cleaning up the often bizarre student initiation rituals that often accompany orientation, Addario acknowledges this is an uphill battle. Official events, such as those run by the colleges and faculties, must meet provostial guidelines. But the University has no jurisdiction off campus — where rough games at the start of the fall term are seen a tradition.

Unfortunately this plays into the hands of bullies who take advantage of new students feeling

lonely and overwhelmed, Addario said. Students "are looking for a reason to belong and end up doing things they don't want to do because they think it will gain them acceptance."

A message the theatre project hopes to spread is that acceptance is not conditional on performing demeaning stunts, on being white or male or heterosexual, drinking a lot or otherwise conforming to peer pressure, said Addario. If this is made clear, students will feel more confident about drawing the line with activities they don't want to get involved in, she said.

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Books Abound



JEWEL RANDOLPH

The U of T Bookstore, in preparation for the onslaught of students, has been a busy place. Boxes upon boxes of textbooks, papers, pens and other sundries have been unpacked and stacked in every conceivable nook and cranny. With classes starting Sept. 12 the bookshop will be the hot spot on campus for the next few weeks — just don't expect a short visit.

Native Activist Joins U of T

AN ANTI-RACISM ACTIVIST AND leading advocate of native rights will lead U of T's Office of Aboriginal Student Services & Programs.

Rodney Bobiwash, 35, has been appointed coordinator for a two-year term which began Aug. 15. A former university lecturer who has run his own consulting firm on native issues, Bobiwash said in an interview he is very excited about his new posting. His main goal will be to make the office — located at First Nations House on Spadina Ave. — a place where aboriginal students can feel truly comfortable.

"This university is so big it can

really be an alien place for some native students," he said. "My focus will be to make First Nations House the home for aboriginal students



Rodney Bobiwash

at the University of Toronto."

Bobiwash has been a member of many native organizations as well as race relations and anti-racism groups. Most recently he was a policy analyst with the Native Canadian Centre of Toronto.

A graduate of Trent University, Bobiwash is completing a PhD in philosophy at the University of Oxford. He has lectured at Trent and the University of Manitoba and has published several books, reports and articles on racism and native self-government and rights. He is a sought-after speaker on such issues as dealing with hate groups and a variety of native concerns.

Poisons Move North

TOXIC CHEMICALS USED IN countries with warmer climates are making their way into the Arctic and contaminating the ecosystem.

PCBs, DDT and the pesticides toxaphene and lindane — substances banned in Canada but still used by some Asian and South American countries — are reaching high concentration levels in animals and humans in Canadian, Scandinavian and Siberian environments near the poles, says Professor Don Mackay of the Department of Chemical Engineering & Applied Chemistry.

After the chemicals have been used they evaporate and are carried in hot air that can hold a great deal of water vapour. As the air moves and cools closer to the poles, it loses

its capacity to hold the moisture and releases it — as well as the chemicals.

"In these cold ecosystems the chemicals can reach surprisingly high concentrations in fish, birds, marine mammals such as sea lions and whales and finally, humans. They go through the entire food chain," Mackay said. The breast milk of women in northern Quebec contains several times the PCB content of women in Montreal, for instance. This is because of the tendency of PCBs to migrate to cold climates, combined with the high consumption of locally caught food by the Inuit.

Mackay has been working on a computer model that would simulate the movement of the chemicals to cold regions. The model suggests

there can be a lag period between emission of a chemical and evidence of it in the environment. For example, the maximum toxaphene discharge worldwide appears to have occurred in 1975 when it was widely used on crops in the southern United States but maximum concentrations in the Arctic showed up in the 1980s.

Although the Canadian and Scandinavian governments have been leaders in banning the use of these chemicals, Mackay thinks they should play a more aggressive role in promoting the control of these substances. "We should be trying, on an international level, to inform and educate people, to persuade them not to use these chemicals."

STATE OF THE UNIONS

A cross-border study will examine different perspectives on labour unions

BY SUZANNE SOTO

AU OF T PROFESSOR AND HIS COUNTERPART in Washington will survey thousands of workers in Canada and the US to determine their attitudes to labour unions.

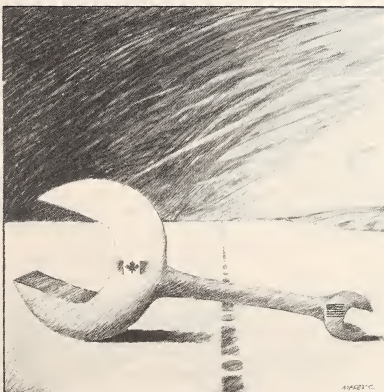
Professor Noah Meltz of the Department of Economics, Centre for Industrial Relations and principal of Woodsworth College, and Professor Seymour Lipset of George Mason University have received \$272,500 US from the William H. Donner Foundation to conduct the research. The two-year project, to start this fall, will investigate Canadian and American views on unions and professional associations. If research shows that opinions differ, the investigators will examine how this may affect willingness to unionize and attitudes to the labour movement.

The study, Meltz says, may explain the current thinking of North American workers, update labour relations research and provide answers to some of the problems unions are experiencing. These include dramatic membership losses in some sectors, particularly in the US, and unions' seeming inability to adjust to recent and radical economic and workplace changes.

"This study will be the first to examine these issues through the use of primary rather than secondary survey data," Lipset says. Previous research analyzed existing surveys from one or the other country.

Meltz has been studying labour market and industrial relations issues since the early 1960s. For the past decade his main interest has been the startling similarities and significant differences in labour union activity and legislation between Canada and the US.

Most of this country's labour laws are based on the American Wagner Act of 1935. As a result, he says, on the surface, labour legislation in Canada and the US is very similar. For much of the past 70 years in the manufacturing sector, for example, the same unions have been negotiating with the same companies on both sides of the border. Also, the industrial structure and



legislative framework of the countries contain the same basic provisions. These include the right of workers to organize, the designation of unfair labour practices on the part of employers and the establishment of labour relations boards to certify unions and administer the provisions of the labour relations acts.

However, the two countries have been moving in very different directions. In the mid-1960s more Canadians than Americans joined unions, and Canadian membership has remained at a steady 38 percent of the total workforce over the past 15 years. In the US, on the other hand, union membership has fallen dramatically to about 16 percent from 25 percent in

the mid-1970s. After the 1981-83 economic recession, union membership in Canada did fall in some private sector areas, particularly manufacturing. This decline was prompted by a number of issues including an increase in part-time workers and a greater effort on the part of companies to provide better workplace conditions which may prevent union activity.

Nevertheless, in 1990, unions represented twice the proportion of employees in Canada as in the US — about 40 percent of all workers are covered by collective agreements here.

Another major difference between the countries is the right of unions in most Canadian provinces to be certified without a vote if a majority of employees sign union membership cards. In the US a vote must be held. Governments in Canada have been much kinder to their unions than those in the US and the United Kingdom. In Canada the trend towards conservative policies and free-market economic policies did not result in a significant diminishment of workers' rights as it did elsewhere.

Meltz adds that while labour gains in the US have been vastly eroded over the past few years, the Canadian movement as a whole has increased its political strength. Since 1990 its gains have included the election of pro-labour governments in three provinces and pro-labour law reform. "Canada's Tory and social democratic traditions have facilitated trade unionism in the country while the American individualistic, classical liberal emphasis has weakened efforts to mobilize workers," Lipset notes.

The most significant divergence, however, may prove to be the attitudes of workers towards unions and professional associations. "The whole point will be to see if there really is a difference in values towards trade unions," Meltz says. "It's also important to let people know the rates of unionization not only between the two countries but also the difference in values within regions in Canada and within the US."

Provost's Office Appoints Gooch, McCammond

OF T WILL HAVE TWO NEW vice-provosts this fall.

Professors Paul Gooch of the Department of Philosophy and Derek McCammond of the Department of Mechanical Engineering have accepted three-year postings in Provost Adel Sedra's office. Their terms begin Oct. 1 and run to June 30, 1997.

The appointments, said Beata Fitzpatrick, assistant provost, are part of a restructuring of the provost's office that began in early

1994. The changes have resulted in new reporting relationships and the creation of several new titles including that of deputy provost and vice-provost (relations with health care institutions). "We're not adding staff to the provost's office and there will be no budgetary implications," Fitzpatrick noted.

Both Gooch and McCammond, Sedra wrote in recent memorandums to principals, deans, academic directors and chairs, will be part of his senior academic team. Their

main task will be to participate in the academic budget and planning process begun by Sedra and Deputy Provost Carolyn Tuohy in February. The plan, known as the white paper, is expected to be the major focus of the provost's office this academic year.

Gooch will also be responsible for many of the academic and personnel matters formerly handled by David Cook, who was vice-provost (staff functions) and whose appointment ended in August.

Gooch will advise Sedra on the development and implementation of academic policy on staff relations.

McCammond will conduct divisional reviews, oversee initiatives in academic computing and student exchanges and assist Gooch and Dean Arnold Aberman, vice-provost (relations with health care institutions).

Both professors bring to their new jobs many years of administrative experience. Gooch, a member of Scarborough's teaching staff,

has served as divisional chair of humanities at Scarborough, director of the Centre for Religious Studies and assistant dean and subsequently vice-dean of the School of Graduate Studies. McCammond has served as associate chair of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, associate dean, Division III of the School of Graduate Studies and most recently as chair of mechanical engineering. He has been a member of Academic Board since 1992.

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Universities Need Federal Support to Be Competitive

"THE INFORMATION AGE finds universities at the forefront because their prime role is to generate knowledge and knowledgeable people," says U of T's submission to the federal government's review of science and technology.

Canada is internationally recognized for its outstanding system of higher education, says the document submitted on Aug. 19 by Professor Heather Munroe-Blum, vice-president (research and international relations). However, it adds, the federal government must reaffirm its role as the prime supporter of knowledge generation in Canada through the operating grants and other programs of the granting councils.

The review is being held to help the federal government determine how

its science and technology funding can best be applied to economic growth and job creation within the context of sustainable development, enhancement of the quality of life and advancement of knowledge, said a news release issued by Industry Canada in June.

In addition to receiving written briefs from organizations and individuals, the government will hold a series of workshops and conferences across the country including one in Toronto Sept. 29-30. The new federal science and technology strategy is scheduled for completion in early 1995.

Canada's granting system and its three granting councils — the Medical Research Council, the Natural Sciences & Engineering Research Council and the Social Sciences & Humanities Research Council — are the envy of

many countries, U of T's submission states. "Without this system, the viability of university research in Canada would be seriously threatened."

"Research is of little value unless it is high quality research. The councils have a long history through their peer review system of sustaining superior quality research for what is an astonishingly high overall proportion (11.9 percent) of the federal investment in science and technology. It should be noted that the resources commanded by the university researcher in Canada are markedly less than those of her or his counterpart in the United States."

Canada's strong research capability is matched by its well-qualified university graduates. For example, the United Nations Development Program places Canada first in the



Heather Munroe-Blum

world in terms of forming "human capital," says Munroe-Blum's 12-page response. "In a highly competitive world, this lead must be maintained

otherwise the competitiveness and productivity of our nation will suffer."

It is generally recognized industry and the public sector lack "receptor capacity" for knowledge generated by universities, the document notes. "This is not a problem that can be solved by making significant changes to the university system. The principal levels to encourage industry development lie elsewhere in the economy."

Nevertheless, it says, universities play a significant role in technology transfer. One way they can fulfil this role is to ensure that graduates have the highest quality of knowledge possible. "To compromise the quality of either teaching or research is to compromise the quality of our graduates — the most important resource available to the modern economy."

COLOUR-BLIND MEDICINE

— Continued from Page 1 —

on culturally based inequities in health care. Citing American and European studies it says:

- non-white, non-English-speaking patients receive lower quality health care than "majority culture" patients
- family doctors make more referrals to specialists for majority culture patients than for "ethnics"
- only 25 percent of Asian clientele follow through on specialty referrals and are twice as likely as majority culture clients to terminate treatment prematurely
- "psychiatrists" diagnoses tend to be influenced by prevailing cultural stereotypes (for example, Italians tend to be labelled hypochondriacal, Scandinavians as emotionally cold)
- clinicians assign whites to psychotherapy twice as often as blacks.

The brochure also says that health care inequities are a serious concern in Toronto, a city the United Nations calls "the most ethnically diverse in the world."

Such diversity must be supported by official policies and programs, Beiser believes. Although his support for the Canadian variety of multiculturalism is qualified (he thinks too much emphasis is placed on cultural retention and not enough on integration), he worries about recent trends. The addition of two political parties in the House of Commons (Reform and the Bloc Québécois) "each preaching a brand of intolerance" is alarming, he says. So is the apparently increasing number of racist groups like the Heritage Front, and he has observed a greater polarization along ethnic lines. "Society's commitment to multiculturalism is a very fragile thing," he says. "It is an important goal for Canada to evolve into something that can be a lesson for the rest of the world. We still have the best chance of creating a pluralistic society."

Part of this process is to correct the inequities in health care. Sometimes that is a difficult job. Beiser remembers an incident in 1986 when he was chair of the Canadian Task Force on Mental Health Issues Affecting Immigrants & Refugees. During task force hearings in Winnipeg, the head of an Eritrean association made a presentation. He was furious as he told the panel how a member of his community had disappeared one day. As it turned out the man was admitted to a psychiatric ward. In accordance with Canadian laws ensuring confidentiality, the hospital had honoured the Eritrean patient's request that no one be told his whereabouts. However, the president of the association argued that the wishes of the community are more important than an individual's wish for privacy and that the community should have been informed.

The conflicting values of this case, and others like it, should not stop members of different cultures from trying to understand each other, Beiser says. This is what he tries to impress upon the half dozen doctoral students, residents and post-doctoral fellows who work with him in an apprenticeship

fashion. Undergraduate medical students are also taught some of the challenges that a multicultural society poses for the medical profession. In one class they practice "empathic communication" with role-playing exercises that demonstrate how racial and gender biases can affect their practices.

Beiser is convinced the training will raise the students' awareness. In fact, he says, the mere act of establishing the Crombie professorship is a help because it signals that multiculturalism in health care is a priority for the University and the government.

THE CULTURE, COMMUNITY AND HEALTH STUDIES PROGRAM that Beiser heads examines how culture affects health practices

health referral patterns and the course of mental illness among different ethnic populations. It also helps in studying the ethnocentric basis for criteria that various countries use in determining whether or not an affliction is a medical condition. Eventually, the researchers hope their work will help to shape policies that make mental health services more responsive to the needs of minority groups.

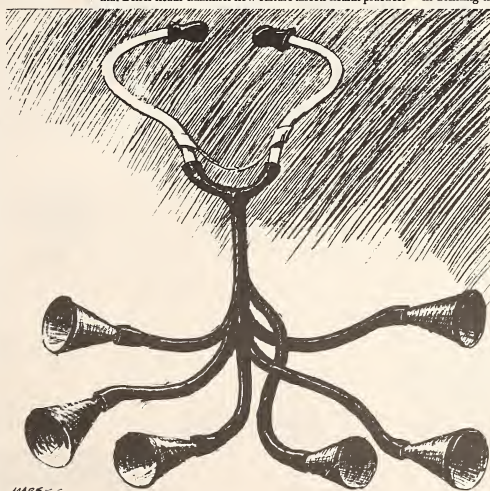
In another project, Weiss and a consortium of collaborators across the country are comparing chronic fatigue syndrome and neurasthenia. Chinese immigrants are more likely to identify chronic fatigue and difficulty in concentrating as neurasthenia (a general term for fatigue) while non-Asian North Americans tend to view the condition as CFS. The researchers believe that sociocultural meanings play a large role in defining the disorders and they suggest an understanding of patients' ideas about the illness may be as important as a professional diagnosis.

One of the projects involving native people focuses on education. First Nations people have a higher incidence of diabetes and, consequently, a higher incidence of a certain type of kidney failure (end-stage renal disease) than other Canadians. This is particularly a problem for those who live in the North. The researchers, led by Devins, plan to work with elders and develop an education program for Cree and Ojibway patients in the Sioux Lookout zone. The objective is to increase the general knowledge about the kidney disease, prevent illness complications and improve the quality of life for the afflicted and their families.

BEISER WANTS TO PRODUCE KNOWLEDGE "that can be useful" — knowledge that will help to break down cultural barriers in the health care system. Normally he proceeds in a practical fashion but he has also had occasion to dig in his heels. In 1963, two years after he joined the Duke University Medical Center, he was the psychiatry department's chief resident. Desegregation had been adopted and naturally he believed this meant equal access for those who could afford treatment. So he admitted a black patient.

But the director of the hospital and the chair of his department tried to dissuade him (the staff would not like it, the chair argued), and when Beiser refused to rescind the decision, they fired him — for a couple of hours. His plan to bring the matter to the attention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a radical black student organization probably carried a lot of weight in the hospital's final decision to allow the patient to stay, he says with a smile.

The hospital administration attributed the incident to Beiser's "problem with authority." Beiser acknowledges he has a problem with authorities that make "lousy decisions." But the experience at Duke taught him there are ways to handle such decisions.



and focuses on four areas: immigrant and refugee resettlement; native health; and his expressions of illness; and new models of health care. Interdisciplinary approaches are actively pursued by the 11-member research team consisting of psychiatrists, psychologists, epidemiologists, anthropologists, sociologists and a nurse. In many cases they collaborate with researchers from other parts of the University and from other centres in North America.

One of the program's 13 research projects looks at the underuse and ineffectiveness of mental health services for minorities. Together with staff at The Toronto Hospital, Beiser and Professors Mitchell Weiss and Gerald Devins of psychiatry use an "explanatory model interview catalogue" developed by Weiss in 1985. The model helps them to examine mental

"To us, raising kids right means raising their consciousness."



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REEL IMAGES

A Fulbright fellow examines the portrayal of native Canadians and Americans in film
 BY SUZANNE SOTO

NATIVE AMERICANS HAVE objected to their negative depiction in Hollywood films for decades but one of the most memorable protests remains Marlon Brando's refusal to accept an Academy Award for Best Actor over the issue.

Brando, honoured for his role in the 1972 movie *The Godfather*, sent a woman calling herself Sacheen Littlefeather to the ceremony to reject the coveted golden statue. "Marlon Brando very regretfully cannot accept the award because of the treatment of American Indians in this country today on television, on reruns and recent happenings at Wounded Knee," Littlefeather told a stunned Oscar night audience.

The incident is one with which Angela Aleiss is very familiar. Aleiss, a former post-doctoral fellow with the American Indian Studies Center at the University of California at Los Angeles, is researching the changing image of natives in the motion picture industry. She spent the summer at U of T on a Fulbright fellowship working on a book tentatively titled *Reel Images: A History of Native North Americans in Motion Pictures*.

Littlefeather, the press later revealed, was an unemployed Mexican actress named Maria Cruz whose other claim to fame was being named Miss American Vampire of 1970. What newspapers did not report, Aleiss notes, was Littlefeather's activism in Apache causes and issues long before Oscar night.

Aleiss' research, which she began in 1980, has uncovered many other fascinating and little-known facts, stories and anecdotes about native people in Hollywood, both in front of and behind the camera. The book will trace the inclusion of Indians in film from the 1890s, when motion pictures were first projected, to the present. She hopes to provide a look behind the scenes and an understanding of how studio executives, writers and directors created and developed Indian characters.

"What I want to know is how those images got up there on the screen," she explains. "Why the filmmakers did it, what were they responding to and what were their concerns?"

She also wants to explore the portrayal of Indians and their issues by mainstream and independent filmmakers in the US and Canada. Canada, Aleiss notes, has produced very talented native actors and directors, many of whom have left their mark on Hollywood. And the Canadian film industry has released a number of important Indian theme films.

"As I did more and more research and began to write the book, I realized it was impossible to separate the native Canadian image from the American Indian image in Hollywood and it would also be unfair." Among the Canadian actors she will mention in her book are Graham Greene, Dan George, Jay Silverheels and Tantoo Cardinal.

Canadian filmmakers, she says, have portrayed Indian characters very differently than Americans have. Unlike the US, Canada has never been dominated by its own western film genre. "In the US the western is a whole myth, it's a way of life, it's part of the American way of thinking. Consequently much of our Indian images are dictated by the western."

Most Canadian films about native people, on the other hand, deal with contemporary problems and situations, espe-

cially those of native women. "I believe that Canadian films tend to approach their subjects more directly than American films. In the US we tend to sensationalize, we like to go for the money, for the action. Canadians just deal with the topic head on." She cites Anne Wheeler's *Loyalties* (1986), Richard Bugajski's *Clearcut* (1991) and Bruce Beresford's *Black Robe* (1991) — a Canadian-Australian production — as examples.

ALEISS HAS DISCOVERED THAT BENIGN IMAGES OF NATIVE PEOPLE HAVE OCCURRED IN CYCLES, INFLUENCED BY POLITICS AND WORLD EVENTS

ALEISS, WHO HAS A PhD IN FILM HISTORY FROM COLUMBIA University, has seen hundreds of films. Many of these she has ferreted out of dusty vaults in libraries and archives from all over North America and Europe. She has scrutinized production notes, scripts, correspondence and other documentation of old films.

Hollywood, she says, has indeed made millions from westerns in which Indians are depicted as bloodthirsty savages. But Hollywood has also churned out dozens of other movies, including westerns, in which natives are portrayed much more "sympathetically." She has discovered that these more benign images have occurred in cycles and have been influenced by politics and world events such as the Second World War, the racial clashes of the 1950s and 1960s and the US involvement in Vietnam.

"Sympathetic," Aleiss concedes, is a difficult term to define. In her book she equates a sympathetic treatment of Indian characters with a "pro-Indian image" — natives are portrayed as

allies to whites or as peace-seeking leaders. Anti-Indian images show them as obstacles to civilization's progress. Many of the films Aleiss considers sympathetic feature lasting Indian-white inter-racial marriages and Indians depicted as loyal aides to whites rather than "con-
 winning villains."

"These were stereotypes, but films were back then," she says. "They were simplistic with two-dimensional characters." Despite this, the portrayal of Indian characters in early films varied wildly; they were as likely to be good as bad. As examples, she notes their sympathetic treatment in Thomas Ince's *The Indian Massacre* (1911) and Cecil B. DeMille's *The Woman God Forgor* (1917). "These films explored aspects of Indian culture such as spirituality or dealt with romantic subjects."

One of the men responsible for pro-Indian films at the turn of the century was Indian director James Young Deer. A Winnebago from Nebraska, Young Deer worked as a cameraman and actor before his appointment as head of production at Pathé Frères Studios in Los Angeles. Between 1911 and 1913, Aleiss says, Young

Deer produced more than 100 short Indian- and Spanish-theme films.

MANY HAVE SAID THAT INDIAN CHARACTERS WERE established as movie villains with the introduction of the talkies in 1927. However, Aleiss says this negative treatment of natives did not start until 1936-37 and lasted until the early 1940s. During this period Hollywood produced a series of westerns that depicted Indians primarily "as savage warriors attacking wagon trains."

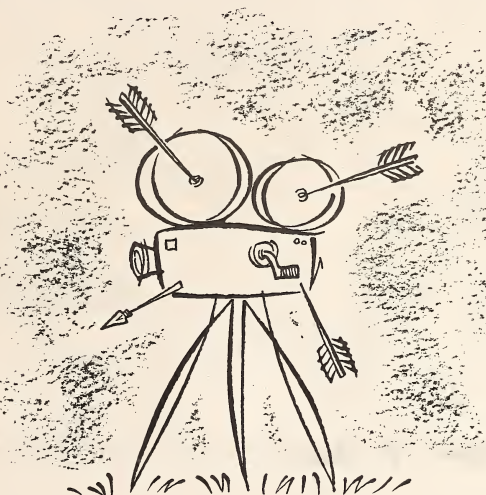
The Second World War had an interesting effect on Indian characters in movies. Filmmakers wanted to portray the white race in a very positive light and Aleiss says it became politically incorrect to show white heroes "wiping out a whole race of Indians" or clearing the frontiers of Indian "obstacles." Instead the ideals of democracy and brotherhood were emphasized, with whites depicted as saviours and Indians as friends and allies.

After the war Hollywood turned its attention to racial concerns, denouncing racism against blacks, Jews and Indians. "Many of the films of the 1950s explored the whole racial issue of white versus Indian and who really was the more savage," she notes.

Aleiss' research to date has taken her to this point — the 1950s. Over the next two years she plans to work her way to the present.

"What I hope to do in my book is bring out filmmakers' whole body of work, not just the films which produced negative images," she says. "I think the work of people such as John Ford and Cecil B. DeMille needs to be looked at more closely, instead of making sweeping generalizations and saying that all of their films are negative or racist."

She points out that many native people she has met and talked to during her research have reacted very positively to her work. "They feel that it's good that somebody is looking at these films, going into these records and bringing out these prominent people that contributed to Hollywood, Indians and non-Indians alike."



STUDENTS AS TEACHERS AS STUDENTS

*Teaching assistants play a special role in the life of the University.
It's a role with its own set of difficulties and rewards.*

ARTICLES BY KARINA DAHLIN AND SUZANNE SOTO

THE CHALLENGE OF FITTING IN

UOF T'S TEACHING ASSISTANTS LIVE A DUAL existence as employees and students. It is a challenge for them as well as for the University.

The University's white paper, *Planning for 2000*, published last February, says the great majority of courses at all levels should be taught by professors. However, this does not mean that teaching assistants are redundant, says Provost Ad Sedra.

While TAs should not have full responsibility for a lecture course, he explains, they should certainly continue to assist. And no matter how much technology is introduced in the classroom, teachers are still needed. "It is a common misperception that teaching assistants will be replaced with computers," he commented in an interview. "But that is nonsense."

According to the white paper, each division should provide opportunities for students in doctoral-stream programs to

participate in programs of professional development, including preparation for teaching and research. Employing them as teaching assistants is one way of meeting that objective.

While TAs are regularly praised for their contributions, their work does not enjoy universal support. A survey of third-year students conducted four years ago showed "considerable dissatisfaction with supplementary educational formats in large classes," says the white paper. Only 37 percent of students rated their experience with TAs as teachers as favourable; 66 percent said their experience with professors was favourable.

The paper offers three responses to this situation. First, academic leaders must ensure that professors take active responsibility for leading and integrating all instructors in large courses. Second, training programs for TAs should be constantly reviewed and revised. "In particular, more attention needs to be paid to ensuring that TAs have effective communication skills."

A third response, the paper notes, is to "make use of supplementary formats that do not involve teaching assistants," such as the instruction centre staffed by full-time tutors and used by students in courses like the large introductory psychology

course on the St. George campus.

Assistantships are an important source of financial support for graduate students but this support "cannot come at the expense of the quality of undergraduate education," the paper says. Instead other sources of graduate support should be enhanced.

It is important to remember the distinction between the two roles that TAs play, Sedra says. Graduate students require financial assistance while teaching assistants are paid a fee for their services.

From a labour relations standpoint, TAs are treated the same as any other unionized group on campus. They are not viewed as apprentices or as junior colleagues of faculty members nor are they regarded as cheap labour, says Brian Marshall, director of labour relations. "At \$29 an hour they would make as much as junior faculty, were they full-time," he said.

Labour relations staff find TAs are a challenge, not because of their dual role as student-employees but because the leadership of the union local is constantly changing. "There is some frustration for us having to deal with a new executive and a new president all the time," Marshall said. "It takes time for new people to learn the ropes."

DEBTS BUT NO DOUBTS

OVER THE PAST SIX YEARS GRADUATE STUDENT Laura McRae and her husband Michael Gemar, a research assistant with the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, have incurred a debt of nearly \$70,000 US. The two, who are from the States, have not acquired a mortgage, bought a flashy sports car or run up their credit cards. In fact part of the time they have lived on as little as \$800 a month.

Their debt, McRae explains, is the result of accumulated student loans. McRae, 28, has earned a master's degree in medieval studies and is working towards her PhD; Gemar, 31, has a master's and PhD in psychology. The loans cover tuition fees. For groceries, rent and bills, the couple has had to find other sources of funds. And since tuition fees for foreign students are about four times higher than for Canadians and they cannot seek employment off campus, their options have been limited.

"Michael and I have been able to work for the most part to pay for our living expenses," says McRae, who is entering her fifth year of PhD studies. They have held positions as teaching assistants and McRae has worked as a grievance officer with the Canadian Union of Educational Workers, Local 2, which represents about 2,500 teaching assistants at U of T. Several merit-based scholarships, including a Connaught grant, also helped with expenses.

The couple, married in 1988, lived at the married students' residence on Charles St. where they paid about \$350 a month in rent. For a number of years this left them with just over \$100 a week for everything else. New clothes were not affordable and they did little entertaining or family visiting. Since arriving in Toronto in 1988, McRae has visited her parents in Texas only three times; for one visit she travelled 40 hours by bus because it was cheaper than flying. Gemar has been home only twice.

"Now that Michael has graduated and is working full-time, I have actually gone and bought clothes. But I went without a winter coat for many years because we didn't have that much money to spend all at once," she recalls.

If they had extra cash the two went to half-price movie nights; otherwise they spent time with friends and played intramural baseball. Whenever their finances ran low they used a credit card for essentials such as food and toiletries. "I remember one time, it was our third or fourth wedding anniversary and it fell on a Thursday, which was the day the University paid us. To celebrate it we went out to Taco Bell because we could get a meal for under \$10."

The stress caused by worrying about money can greatly affect a graduate student's academic life, McRae says. Decisions on whether to enrol in certain courses, spend more time on

to pay the bills take longer to finish," it notes. "What is new in this finding is that we have here evidence that working to support oneself is, apart from outright interruptions to the student's program, the next most important impediment to completing the PhD program at the University of Toronto."

The report recommended the University "improve the levels of financial support" for graduate students, particularly those in the humanities and social sciences.

Increasing financial support for doctoral students from external and internal University sources is a position the administration has officially endorsed. According to the provost's

white paper, *Planning for 2000*, professors should be encouraged to seek external research funding that will support doctoral students as research assistants. Divisions, the paper adds, should also raise private funds to assist doctoral students and make provisions in their budgets to "top up" awards for them.

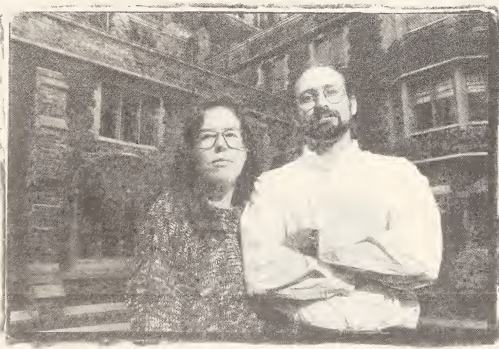
The paper, however, states that "the time taken to complete a doctoral program should typically be four years past the master's degree." Currently it takes students an average of 5.76 years to finish their PhDs. Such a lengthy completion time is inappropriate, the paper adds.

Judging from her own experience, McRae believes that completing a valuable PhD in just four years is virtually impossible, particularly since most graduate students cannot dedicate themselves fully to their studies. "I imagine there are some PhD programs where finishing in four years wouldn't be completely out of line," she says. "But in a program like mine where you have to have three

language competency exams, a thesis and an oral exam on your major field of study, the average completion rate is six years."

Despite all the hard work and sacrifice of the past six years, McRae feels fortunate to have made it this far with her studies. Financially life has vastly improved since Gemar graduated and found full-time work, albeit on a contract basis. Now she hopes there will be a teaching job waiting for her somewhere when she graduates.

"I have spent the last six years of my life trying to make myself employable and more useful to students as a teacher. I hope this will result in a job. If not I guess I'll be 30 years old with a lovely PhD but completely unemployed and with \$70,000 worth of debt."

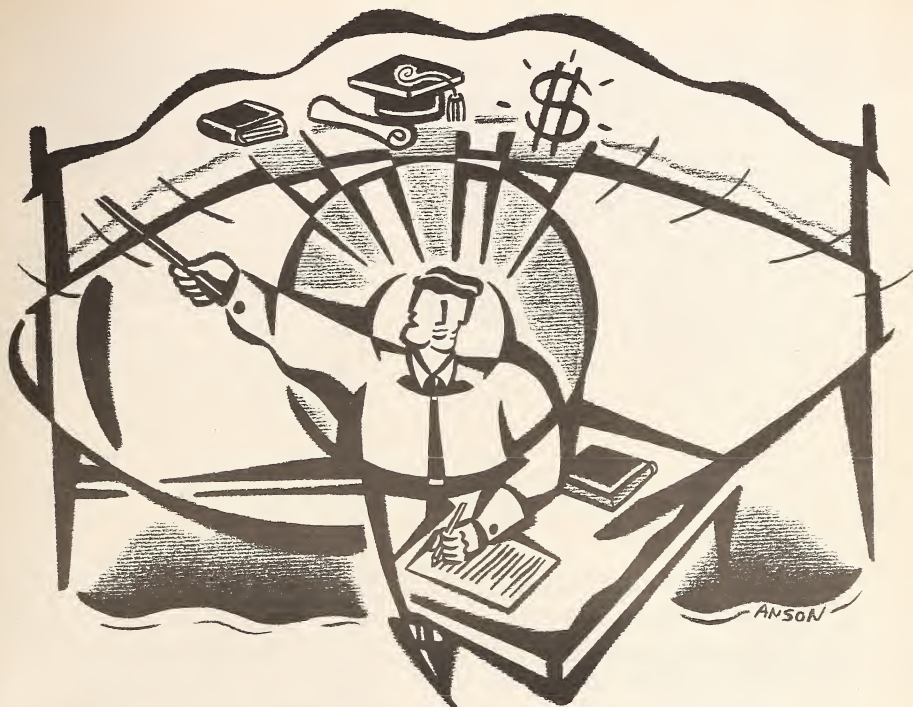


research, take time off from studies or drop out altogether are all influenced by financial concerns.

"The time spent on graduate studies is a stretch of years that is amazingly insecure," she says. "You just don't know from year to year what is going to happen and that is very hard to live with."

A study commissioned by the University in 1990-91 found that finances were by far the most important factor affecting graduate students' ability to complete their degrees. "Financial considerations play a very major role in determining how long it takes PhD students to complete their programs," says the February 1992 Report on a Survey of Recent & Current Doctoral Students at the University of Toronto.

"As one would expect, those who spend more time working



ANTHONY

LOOKING FOR WORKABLE SOLUTIONS

THE FINDINGS OF A CAMPUS COMMITTEE THAT polled 160 U of T teaching assistants three years ago on working hours and habits were not encouraging. The majority were overworked and underpaid, the committee concluded in October 1992. About half admitted experiencing "major overwork" while preparing for classes and marking assignments. Course instructors and first-time TAs reported the most overwork.

The 75-page report of the Work Study Committee, composed of faculty members and representatives of the Canadian Union of Educational Workers, Local 2, made 35 recommendations aimed at addressing the problem.

To date, however, little has changed, says Bryan Martin, chair of CUEW, Local 2, which represents about 2,500 teaching assistants at the University. "The problem has not gone away and we don't expect it to any time soon," he said in a recent interview at the union office on College St. "We still get the same kinds of questions from TAs about how to deal with overwork. And as things have tightened up economically, people have become more reticent to make a formal complaint."

The union, he says, was able to incorporate at least one recommendation into its most recent collective agreement.

CUEW convinced the administration to revise job description forms used by departments to hire teaching assistants. The new descriptions are far more detailed, with specific sections indicating the exact number of hours assistants are expected to dedicate to class preparation, student contact and marking, among other duties.

Other recommendations have remained just that. "We still would like departments to forward copies of job

descriptions to us so that we can ensure they are complying with the collective agreement," Martin says. "But the University isn't in the habit of giving us information we are not strictly entitled to so we will have to bring it up during bargaining."

Calls for mandatory, annual training and yearly sessions informing TAs of their rights under the collective agreement have not been fulfilled.

Although change has not occurred as quickly as CUEW would like, Martin is encouraged. "We have not seen drastic improvement but there is some evidence that closer attention is being paid to the kinds of things teaching assistants are expected to do."

He believes the union will be able to make further gains in the next round of bargaining, expected to start in June 1995. "We remain fully in agreement with the thrust of the report and its specific recommendations," he says. "And we intend to keep working on implementing as many of the recommendations as we can."

PREPARING THE BEST

TIMES MAY BE TOUGH ON THE JOB MARKET BUT NOT for graduates in the Department of French. Since 1984, 40 doctoral degrees have been awarded in the department. Over the same period 37 PhD graduates secured employment in Canadian universities.

There is no shortage of people with doctoral degrees in French; the graduates from U of T are in stiff competition with other job seekers. So why the high success rate?

The answer may be the impressive teaching dossiers that U of T graduates can present at job interviews, says Professor Mariel O'Neill-Karch, associate chair of French. The department has earned a reputation as one of the best places for teaching assistants at U of T — probably because it has a history of placing professors committed to teaching in administrative jobs, says O'Neill-Karch, a member of the department for 31 years.

Life as a teaching assistant in the department begins with an afternoon-long orientation session where new TAs meet their colleagues and supervisors and are offered general tips on teaching. They also receive copies of the University's handbook for new teaching assistants *Tips for Teaching* and the department's 102-page *Guide pratique de l'assistant de français*. Later they

meet with course convenors or language laboratory directors for further training.

In many respects the students are regarded as equal members of the faculty — they are invited to join departmental committees and are trained, assessed and given opportunities to improve their teaching skills. They lead everything from seminar discussions to entire sections; this summer four TAs were asked to teach literature courses.

On Wednesdays from 4 to 6 p.m. there are no classes but instructors are not idle. Their time is spent on professional development projects such as workshops and lectures on research methodology and pedagogy. Full-time faculty as well as graduate students are encouraged to attend.

This year a new resource centre for TAs in the French department opens on the St. George campus. Its cabinets and shelves are filled with reference material and a computer provides access to the many databases and discussion groups on Internet.

The department has also assigned two professors to act as counsellors. They are each given a half-course release time. One of their duties is to monitor TAs who are teaching for the first time or teaching a class they have not taught before. The counsellors provide a written assessment and if negative they will return to conduct a second evaluation.

The intent is not to reprimand TAs but to help them become better teachers. Clearly the strategy works. At the end

of the year undergraduates' evaluations of full-time faculty members do not differ significantly from those of TAs, says O'Neill-Karch.

Another incentive for the aspiring teachers is the department's annual TA award, instituted in 1993-94 and given to one or several assistants who have earned good student evaluations and contributed to curriculum development and other work.

Compared with other departments French has a high faculty-TA ratio — about 60 full-time faculty members to some 50 teaching assistants. Since 1975, when French became a University department, 45 faculty members have left (mostly retired) and only seven have been hired. Today the median age of the faculty is 57 — "and rising," O'Neill-Karch notes. That is another reason the department values its TAs; they are a welcome, youthful source of energy.

Master's students are normally not hired as teaching assistants but the department tries to provide jobs for as many PhD students as it can. Most are offered half-time employment (140 hours a year). While this arrangement is unsatisfactory for cash-strapped students, it gives them a chance to establish a teaching record and as O'Neill-Karch says, "Most of our graduates want to teach. It's our duty to turn out professors we will be proud of later."

25 YEAR CLUB ANNUAL EVENT TO HONOUR NEW MEMBERS

On Monday, October 24, 1994, the President will be hosting a reception for new and present members of the 25 Year Club who have dedicated 25 years of service to the University. Approximately 340 staff will be eligible to join the 25 Year Club this year. Each member will receive a gold University of Toronto 25 Year Service pin and a certificate commemorating their service at the event.

This month the President will be issuing personal invitations to eligible staff to attend the special reception which will be held in the Great Hall at Hart House. Eligible staff include full- or part-time faculty, librarians, unionized and non-unionized administrative staff who attained 25 years of service between July 2, 1993, and July 1, 1994.

Individuals with a break in employment (i.e., left their employment with the University and were later rehired) but whose total years' service at the University is 25 are also included in the program. Since information on this type of non-consecutive service is not available on the Human Resources data base, all those who fall into this group are asked to contact Lucy Danesi, local 8587, Employment and Staff Development, Human Resources Department, as soon as possible so that they may be appropriately recognized.



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"Early Immunologic Imagery as
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Inquiry"

Thursday, December 1, 1994 **Prof. Thomas Laqueur**
University of California-Berkeley
"Masturbation and Pathologies
of the Imagination in the 18th
Century"

LOCATION: SEMINAR ROOM
88 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO
4:00 - 6:00 p.m.

Light refreshments served.

For further information, contact Prof. Edward Shorter, 978-2124
This seminar series is made possible through the financial support
of the Hannah Institute for the History of Medicine



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EVENTS

COLLOQUIA

Time Resolved Microscopy of Colloidal Spheres.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15
Cherry K. Murray, AT&T Bell Lab. 102
McLennan Physical Laboratories.
4:10 p.m. *Physics*



SEMINARS

The Management of the Elderly at Risk of Falling.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7
Prof. Janet Simpson, University of London. Room 416, 256 McCaul St. 4 p.m. *Physical Therapy*

Spemann's Organizer in the Chick Embryo: Cell Lineage, Induction and Molecules.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9
Prof. Claudio D. Stern, Columbia University. DevoLunch guest seminar. 430 Ramsay Wright Zoological Laboratories. 12 noon. *Zoology*

Early English and US Use of X-Rays: Different? The Same? and Does It Matter?

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14
Prof. Joel Howell, University of Michigan. Hannah seminar for the history of medicine. Seminar room, 88 College St. 4 to 6 p.m. *History of Medicine*



MEETINGS & CONFERENCES

University Affairs Board.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13
Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4:10 p.m.

Planning & Budget Committee

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13
Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 3 p.m.

Scientific Analyses in Mesopotamian Archaeology.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17
Symposium on the occasion of the society's annual general meeting.

Geomorphological Research at Tell 'atij and Tell Gudea in the Middle Habur Valley, Syria, Prof. Michel Blackburn, Université Laval. 10:10 to 10:40 a.m.

Ancient Assyrian Landscapes: Environment and Economy in the Middle Habur Valley, Syria, Prof. Joy McCarter, Smithsonian Institution. 10:50 to 11:20 a.m.

New Perspectives on Early Agriculture in Northern Mesopotamia, Prof. Melinda Zeder, Smithsonian Institution. 11:50 a.m. to 12:20 p.m.

Chemical Analyses of Pottery from Northern Mesopotamia: Past and Future Studies, Vasiliki Argyropoulos, Canadian Conservation Institute. 12:30 to 1 p.m. 140 University College. Information: 978-4531.

Canadian Society for Mesopotamian Studies and SSHRC

MUSIC

FACULTY OF MUSIC EDWARD JOHNSON BUILDING

Thursday Noon Series.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15

Sonia Rubinsky, piano. Walter Hall. 12:10 p.m.

PLAYS & READINGS

Orestes.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15 TO
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17
By Euripides; presented by Out of Phocus Productions and Victoria College. Victoria College grounds. 7:30 p.m. Pay what you can.



EXHIBITIONS

ROBERTS LIBRARY 80 Years of Excellence: Faculty of Social Work, 1914-1994

TO SEPTEMBER 30
Exhibition on the history of the Faculty of Social Work. 2nd floor. Hours: Monday to Friday, 8:30 a.m. to midnight; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sunday, 1 to 10 p.m.

THOMAS FISHER RARE BOOK LIBRARY

Ownership of Books: An Investigation into Provenance.

TO OCTOBER 28
An exploration of provenance through a display of royal and armorial bindings, bookplates and inscriptions. Hours: Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

JUSTINAM. BARNICKE GALLERY HART HOUSE

An Exhibition of Modern Canadian Art, 1915-1963.

SEPTEMBER 6 TO SEPTEMBER 29
Over 40 paintings and works on paper from the permanent collection; celebrating 75 years of Hart House. Both Galleries. Gallery hours: Monday to Friday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 1 to 4 p.m.

SCARBOROUGH COLLEGE Ambushed.

SEPTEMBER 12 TO SEPTEMBER 29
Photomontages by Duncan McLaren. The Gallery. Gallery hours: Monday to Friday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.



MISCELLANY

Orientation Sunday and Scholars Reception.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11
Campus tour, academic displays, faculty, staff, student services, for new students and their families. 12 noon to 2 p.m. Scholars reception hosted by the principal and dean, for new students who have received admission scholarships, and their families. 2:15 to 4 p.m. RSVP 287-7080.



DEADLINES

Please note that information for Events listings must be received in writing at The Bulletin office, 21 King's College Circle, 2nd floor, by the following times:

Issue of September 19, for events taking place Sept. 19 to Oct 3: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.
Issue of October 3, for events taking place Oct. 3 to 24: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.



MASSEY COLLEGE APPOINTMENT OF MASTER

The present Master of Massey College, Professor Ann Saddlemeyer will complete her term of office on June 30, 1995. The Electors, who are the Senior Fellows of Massey College, seek to select a new Master early in 1995. They welcome both direct applicants from men or women and suggestions as to suitably qualified candidates who might be approached by Massey College. Academic distinction is only one possible basis for candidature and persons holding senior appointments in other fields are encouraged to consider applying. The retirement age is 65 and it is expected that the successful candidate will serve for a 7-year term. The salary will be commensurate with academic scales and will reflect the fact that the duties of the post, while substantial, are regarded as part-time.

Applications and suggestions for the post of Master of Massey College should be submitted by October 15, 1994 to the Chairman of the Search Committee for the Fourth Master, Massey College, in the University of Toronto, 4 Devonshire Place, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2E1.



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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO JOHN C. POLANYI CHAIR IN CHEMISTRY

In honour of the Inauguration of the John C. Polanyi Chair in Chemistry, the University of Toronto is hosting a series of events involving the entire University constituency:

NOBEL LAUREATES ON SCIENCE AND SOCIETY PUBLIC LECTURES

The Department of Chemistry in the Faculty of Arts and Science invites you to a public lecture series on *Science and Society*. The lectures will be given by nine Nobel Laureates in Chemistry, Physics and Medicine, on November 3 and 4, 1994, in Convocation Hall at the University of Toronto. Hear what some of the world's most internationally renowned scientists have to say about the critical issues facing science and society.

For further information on the public lectures, please contact Public Relations and Development, Faculty of Arts and Science at (416) 978-7253.

GALA DINNER

CELEBRATING THE INAUGURATION OF THE CHAIR

Join the Nobel Laureates and many other Distinguished Guests to celebrate the Inauguration of the John C. Polanyi Chair on Thursday, November 3, 1994, at the Four Seasons Hotel in Yorkville, 6:30 for 7:30 pm. The Gala is limited to 500 guests.

For further information on the Inauguration Gala, please contact Sue McClelland at (416) 978-3566.

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Music from Leipzig	January 19-22
The Glory of Bach	February 16-19
Handel's <i>Water Music</i>	March 23-26
In Celebration of Purcell	April 20-23
Classically Mozart	May 11-14
An Evening with Emma Kirkby	May 25-28

1994 Juno Award Winners

Student and senior discounts available. Single tickets from \$16 / Subscriptions from \$66



University Hearing Panel and University Appeals Board

Call for Nominations

Nominations are open for membership on the University Hearing Panel and the University Appeals Board. Both bodies are appointed by the President under the *Policy and Procedures: Sexual Harassment*. The Hearing Panel hears formal complaints of sexual harassment and the Appeals Board considers appeals arising from the decisions of the Panel.

Nominations should be made on the basis of the general good judgement and fairness of the individual.

The University Hearing Panel consists of 30 members:

- 12 undergraduate students, 8 of whom are full-time and 4 of whom are part-time;
- 6 graduate students;
- 6 academic staff, including librarians; and
- 6 administrative staff.

The University Appeals Board consists of 5 members:

- 1 undergraduate student;
- 1 graduate student;
- 1 academic staff; and
- 1 administrative staff.

A lawyer shall be appointed to Chair the Appeals Board.

The deadline for nominations is **Friday September 23rd, 1994.**

The nominations should include the person's name, address and telephone number. For the students, an indication of faculty or college, full- or part-time status and student number should also be included. Nominations should be sent to Ms Susan Girard, Governing Council Office, Room 106 Simcoe Hall. If you have any questions please call Ms Girard at 978-8428 or Ms Paddy Stamp, Sexual Harassment Education Officer, at 978-3908.

VICTORIA COLLEGE BOOK SALE



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Carrel Office ROBERTS LIBRARY

Assignments of Carrels and Book Lockers in Roberts Library 1994/95

Applications for carrels and book lockers for faculty members and graduate students will be accepted from August 26th to September 16th. Application forms and information sheets are available at the Loan Services Desk, 1st floor, Roberts Library.

As in the past, assignments for graduate students will be made on the basis of priorities which have been decided by the School of Graduate Studies in consultation with the Library.

Assignments are expected to begin on Tuesday, October 4th.

For further information, ask at the Carrel Office, Room 4041, or call 978-2305.

RESEARCH NOTICES

For further information and application forms for the following agencies, please contact University of Toronto Research Services (UTRS) at 978-2163.

GENERAL

FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

The Canada-US Fulbright program aims to enhance research and teaching opportunities for Canadian and American faculty and graduate students engaged in the study of Canada, the US and the relationship between the two countries. Applications are accepted from scholars in the arts, humanities and social sciences, policy dimensions of the sciences and in professional fields such as law, business administration and journalism. Priority areas include the environment, general and family business, trade and policy, constitutional studies, science and health policy, native studies, Arctic/northern studies, substance abuse research and education. Deadline for Canadian scholars is September 30.

HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE

Six Nuffield commonwealth fellowships are available, involving a three month stay in the United Kingdom. Candidates are expected to participate in teaching and demonstration work in the Commonwealth Institute's education program and to undertake a project for the Commonwealth Institute. Time will also be allowed for the fellow to pursue his or her own interests for further career development. Deadline is September 15.

MULTICULTURALISM & CITIZENSHIP CANADA

The Canadian ethnic studies program supports research on the demography, culture and social, political and economic organization of ethnocultural groups in Canada. The research can be historical, contemporary, interdisciplinary or comparative. Deadline is October 1.

SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL

Under the Social Sciences & Humanities Research Council/N.S. - Jern Telecom Canada joint initiative for research on science culture in Canada, multidisciplinary teams including at least one local partner, such as a business or learning institution or an organization involved in science education, can apply for support to conduct research that identifies the key factors influencing students in choosing a career and that proposes more effective strategies for encouraging them to enter science studies and research on ways to improve science training in Canada and to increase science literacy among Canadians. Applicants must submit a three-page letter of intent. The usual application procedures and signature requirements apply. Deadline is October 3.

For SSHRC standard research grants only, an electronic template using the JetForm file software will be available shortly to facilitate the production of a hard copy for forwarding to SSHRC. Departmental offices will be informed of how to proceed.

MEDICINE & LIFE SCIENCES ALZHEIMER SOCIETY OF CANADA

The society supports activities that will enhance information relevant to the biomedical, social and psychological aspects of Alzheimer's disease. Funding is offered in the following two categories: training awards (doctoral and post-doctoral) for health or non-health professionals to undertake research training and research grants related to (1) the design and execution of biomedical research into the cause and cure of Alzheimer's disease and (2) in the exploration of non-biomedical areas, focusing on the social and psychological aspects of Alzheimer's disease, caregiving, family support and long-term care. Deadline is October 15.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR AIDS RESEARCH

AmFAR has announced the availability

of targeted research grant support for a maximum award of \$65,000 US (plus 20 percent for indirect costs) for one year for projects in Non-T Cells in HIV Pathogenesis, Immune Defence & Therapeutics. Application is by letter of intent with invited full application. University investigators are reminded that the full percentage of indirect costs should be included in the application budget. The usual signature and submission procedures apply. Deadline is September 13.

AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS ASSOCIATION (US)

The association is now receiving abstracts for research grants to be awarded in 1995. This request encompasses both basic and clinical investigations (but not clinical trials or therapy) of sporadic and familial ALS including but not limited to the role of free radicals in the process of motor neuron death. Initial contact is by a one-page abstract with invited full application. Researchers are advised that ALS (US) permits an indirect cost component of 10 percent of the total direct costs. University investigators are reminded that the full percentage should be included in both the abstract and full submission budget. Deadline is October 1.

CANCER RESEARCH INSTITUTE (US)

The institute funds research aimed at furthering the development of immunological approaches to the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of cancer. For 1994 special emphasis will be given to projects in tumour immunology. Post-doctoral fellowships in cancer immunology or general immunology are offered to eligible candidates who have a doctoral degree and conduct their proposed research under a sponsor who holds a formal appointment at the host institution. A sponsor may have only one CRI-supported fellow at a time. There are no citizenship restrictions and supported research may be conducted anywhere in the United States or abroad. Deadline is October 1.

WENDY WILL CASE CANCER FUND, INC. (US)

The Case fund offers support to young investigators primarily in clinically related innovative cancer research. Projects will be funded for one year only up to a maximum of \$30,000 US. While there is no formal application, details of the format are outlined in the grant application procedure. The usual application procedures and signature requirements apply. Deadline is October 1.

DAIRY BOARD OF CANADA

The objective of the bureau's research program is to gain a better understanding of the specific role of dairy components in the attainment and maintenance of optimum health and product quality. In addition, the bureau wishes to accelerate the development of new products and new uses for dairy components. Applications that will help make dairy producers and dairy products more competitive will be considered. Of particular interest is research into biological activity and effects of the constituents of milk and milk products; comparison of diet that include and exclude dairy foods with regard to their effects on lipid metabolism and cardiovascular diseases; effects of dairy product nutrients on mineral metabolism and bone; and bioavailability of calcium and zinc from animal-based and plant-based diets. Application is by letter of intent with invited full application. Deadline is October 1.

FRANCIS FAMILIES FOUNDATION

Funding is offered to qualified post-doctoral candidates to devote the major part of their professional effort in research related to pulmonary disease. Candidates must be sponsored by an

established investigator; there are no restrictions regarding discipline or department other than the foundation's limit of two awards in a department at any one time. Clinical and basic science are equally accepted however the proposed research must be of a fundamental nature. Citizenship is not limited, but applicants must have proof of permanent residence in the US or Canada. Deadline is October 12.

HANNAH INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

The archives/museum studies medical history internship program is open to full or part-time archival or museum studies students enrolled in a Canadian university. If accepted into the program the student will work under the supervision of a permanent archivist or museologist responsible for significant medical history holdings. Duration of the internship is four months with a stipend value of \$4,000. Interested candidates should contact the institute directly for further details. Deadline is October 1.

LEUKEMIA SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The society is accepting applications for research at the basic science and clinical levels that concentrate on seeking the causes and eventual cures for leukemia, the lymphomas, Hodgkin's disease and multiple myeloma. Eligible candidates should hold a PhD, MD or equivalent degree; there are no citizenship, age, race, sex or creed restrictions. Only one application in each category (scholar, special fellow, fellow) from one faculty sponsor may be submitted. The society has an overhead component as part of the research budget; therefore the full percentage allowed for overhead should be incorporated into the total grant amount. Deadline is October 1.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Investigators are advised that the guidebook supplement MRC Programs at a Glance identifies an incorrect deadline for maintenance grants for multi-user equipment and multi-user equipment grants. The deadline should read Oct. 1 for both programs.

MRC/NCIC/H&WC/NHRPD/CANADIAN CANCER SOCIETY MRC, THE NATIONAL CANCER SOCIETY OF CANADA, HEALTH & WELFARE

Canada/NHRPD and the Canadian Cancer Society are funding partners in the Canadian breast cancer research initiative. Research proposals submitted under this program should have relevance to prevention, early detection, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and palliation for people affected by breast cancer; areas of research will encompass but are not limited to fundamental laboratory investigations, clinical trials, epidemiological, psychosocial and behavioural studies and health care research. The ultimate goal is the prevention, diagnosis and eradication of breast cancer. NCIC will administer the initiative and NCIC application forms and scientific review process will be used. Investigators considering new or renewal applications in the area of breast cancer to MRC, NCIC or H&WC should submit their application to NCIC. Deadline is October 15.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY OF CANADA

The society's aim is to support research in multiple sclerosis and allied diseases. Funding is offered under the following programs: research grants; career development awards; post-doctoral fellowships; research studentships. Applicants directed towards understanding the pathogenesis and potential treatment of multiple sclerosis will receive priority. Revised application forms are now available from UTRS and investigators are advised to ensure that forms marked Revised 1994 are used for all applications intended for the October 1 deadline.

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The association invites applications for research grants in fields relevant to neuromuscular diseases. Of particular interest are proposals in the field of genetics in the spinal muscular atrophies, hereditary motor sensory neuropathy or facioscapulohumeral dystrophy. Related research in the diseases and in Duchenne dystrophy as they relate to the characterization of new methods of gene delivery are also encouraged. Deadline is October 16.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE OF CANADA

The new Support for Research & Training guide as well as application forms for operating grants and the Canadian breast cancer research initiative are now available. Investigators wishing to request equipment are asked to note that, with the exception of the Terry Fox equipment for new investigator competition, there will not be any stand-alone competition for equipment this year. Instead, all requests for equipment must be submitted on Form 701 as part of an operating grant application. Deadline for both programs is October 15.

ONTARIO HEALTH CARE EVALUATION NETWORK

OHCEV has announced its first call for proposals for one-year grants not exceeding \$25,000 for the support of innovative research ideas demonstrating the methods for and benefits of the transfer of health services research to the community of health care planners, policy-makers and practitioners in Ontario. Deadline is October 15.

U OF T/LIFE SCIENCES COMMITTEE

The Crann award, valued at \$35,000 per annum, offers funding for direct costs of research and is awarded on a competitive basis to new junior faculty at U of T. Applicants must be actively engaged in research in the areas of breast cancer or pulmonary, kidney and urinary diseases. Applications will be accepted from investigators in the basic or clinical sciences or community health. Investigators within five years of their first faculty appointment and currently holding or about to take up an academic appointment at U of T may be nominated for this award. Nominations must come from the candidate's dean with the recommendation of the department chair and will be accepted from any faculty provided the eligibility requirements are satisfied. Deadline is October 15.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES & ENGINEERING

CANOLA CANADA OF CANADA The canola utilization assistance program (CUAP) provides funding for research that will address the opportunities and constraints for canola products in the world marketplace. Applications must be postmarked by October 12.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES & OCEANS/NSERC

Under its research partnerships program NSERC has agreed to match DFO funding in the science subvention program. The program is limited to research in the natural sciences in the fields of aquatic biology and fisheries science and physical and chemical aquatics. Project proposals will be considered for funding for up to three consecutive years. Only one proposal (including renewals) per applicant is allowed each year. Except for existing projects, only one investigator is permitted. Deadline is October 15.

NATURAL SCIENCES & ENGINEERING RESEARCH COUNCIL

The women's faculty award program is intended to expand career opportunities in an academic setting for a select

number of very promising women researchers in the natural sciences and engineering. The program is open to female Canadian citizens or landed immigrants who hold a doctoral degree in one of the natural sciences and engineering disciplines. The candidate should have sufficient relevant experience to qualify her for a position at the assistant professor level. NSERC provides support of \$30,500 per year towards salary and benefits, for a maximum of five years, in addition to a guaranteed basic research grant for three years at \$15,000 per year. All applications must be routed through the divisional heads and must reach UTRS no later than October 6.

UPCOMING DEADLINES SEPTEMBER 9

Canadian Foundation for AIDS Research — research grants (letter of intent)

SEPTEMBER 13

American Foundation for AIDS Research — targeted program (letter of intent)

SEPTEMBER 15

Alcoholic Beverage Medical Research Foundation — research grants

Arthritis Society — research scientist, research scholar

Association for Canadian Studies — intercultural/interregional exchange program

Commonwealth Institute — Nuffield commonwealth fellowships

Canadian Genome Analysis & Technology Program — research grants (invited full application), career development grants (invited full application)

Health Canada — MRC/NHRDP AIDS research

International Cystic Fibrosis (Mucoviscidosis) Association — research grants

Juvenile Diabetes Foundation International/Canada — post-doctoral fellowships, career development (letter of intent)

MRC — operating, equipment, maintenance, studentships (nominations only), MRC scholars, MRC scientists, senior scientists, distinguished scholars, career investigators (renewals only), Cancer Research Society/MRC scholar

SEPTEMBER 20

Harvard University — junior

SEPTEMBER 21

Connaught Laboratories — Canadian universities research fund (letter of intent at UTRS)

Health Canada — SIRP community researcher awards

SEPTEMBER 26

Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation — external research program

SEPTEMBER 30

American Council of Learned Societies — fellowships

Amphiphilic Lipid Research Association (US) — research grants (full application)

Gairdner Foundation — 1995 international awards (nominations)

Ontario Friends of Schizophrenia/OMHF — research grants (letter of intent)

Ontario Mental Health Foundation — research grants, major equipment grants

Prix Galien — nominations

NSERC — Canada Taiwan bilateral research workshops

OCTOBER 1

American Lung Association — fellowship awards, nursing research training, career investigator awards

AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS ASSOCIATION (US) — research grants (letter of intent)

Brain Tumor Foundation of Canada — research grants

Canadian Cystic Fibrosis Foundation — CF clinic incentive grants, fellowships, studentships (pre-doctoral), research grants (new and renewal)

scholarships, transplantation support services grants (TRS), transplantation research and support grants (TRS) Canadian Genome Analysis & Technology Program — research grants, career development only (letter of intent)

Cancer Research Institute (US) — fellowships in cancer immunology/general immunology Wendy Will Case Cancer Fund, Inc. — research grants

Cancer Biological/Canadian Red Cross Research Fund — full appointment Dairy Bureau of Canada — letter of intent Dermatology Foundation (US) — clinical career development awards, career development awards, fellowships, Dermatology Foundation grants, American Society for Dermatologic Surgery grant awards

Foundation for Chiropractic Education & Research — research grants Hannah Institute — archives/museum studies medical history internship program, special grants (letter of intent) Health Canada (NHRDP) — research grants, pilot/feasibility projects

Hospital for Sick Children Foundation — research grants, fellowships, conferences and seminars, films and audio-visual projects International Union Against Cancer — international fellowships, American Cancer Society research fellowships

Jewelle Diabetes Foundation International/Canada — career development awards, fellowships (full appointment) Leukemia Society of America — scholars, special fellows, fellows

London Life — award in medical research (ranked nominations, Faculty of Medicine) March of Dimes (US) — basic research grants MRC — international scientific exchanges: Argentina, Brazil, China, France, Italy, dyslexia and two/two/two (letter of intent), maintenance for multi-user equipment, multi-user equipment, MRC groups (invited full appointment)

Multiculturalism & Citizenship Canada — Canadian ethnic studies program Multiple Sclerosis Society of Canada — career development, post-doctoral fellowships, research grants, research studentships

National Institutes of Health (US) — new research grants National Research Council — Steacie prize nominations SSHRC — post-doctoral fellowships

October 3 SSHRC/Northern Telecom Canada — joint initiative (letter of intent) October 6 NSERC — women's faculty award (at UTRS)

October 12 Canada Council of Canada — research grants Francis Families Foundation — research grants

October 14 SSHRC — standard research grants, strategic grants (internal deadline) J.P. Bickell Foundation — research grants (at UTRS)

October 15 James H. Cummings Foundation — research grants (at UTRS) October 15 Alzheimer Society of Canada — training awards, research grants

Department of Fisheries & Oceans/NSERC — science subvention program research partnerships MRC/NSERC/HRWC/NHRDP — post-doctoral fellowships, research project grants, doctoral training awards

Kidney Foundation of Canada — operating grants Malignant Hyperthermia Foundation — research grants MRC/NSERC/HRWC/NHRDP — Canadian breast cancer initiative research grants

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8 Walter H.A. Kahr, Department of Biochemistry "Histone Interactions in Nucleosome-Like Particles Determined by Photochemical Crosslinking," Prof. D.E. Pulleyblank.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9 Arunava Majumdar, Department of Metallurgy & Materials Science, "Interaction of Aluminum, Titanium and Chromium with Oxygen in Nickel Melts," Prof. A. McLean and H.B. Bell.

Frederick Alexander Shipchitzky, Faculty of Music, "Concerto for Contrabass and Orchestra," Prof. J. Hawkins.

Shigeo Tatsuki, Faculty of Social Work, "Discourse Scaling Analysis of Clinical Interaction: A Dual Scaling Approach," Prof. E. Marzili.

James Jixian Wang, Department of Geography, "Understanding Travel through the Scheduling of Daily Activities," Prof. J. Miron.

Liming Yu, Department of Physics, "Computation of the Electrical Responses of Mid-Ocean Ridge Structures," Prof. R.N. Edwards.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12 Brian James Shanley, Department of Philosophy, "Thomas Aquinas on God's Eternal Knowledge of the Future," Prof. D. Black.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13 Joshua John Arthur Wilkie, Department of Chemistry, "Quantum-Classical

Correspondence of Chaotic Systems," Prof. P.W. Bruner.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14 Barbara Arciszewska, Department of History of Art, "The Hanoverian Court and the Triumph of Palladio: The Role of the Palladian Architecture in the Political Ascendancy of the House of Brunswick-Lüneburg in Germany and England ca. 1700," Prof. M. McCarthy and H. Boker.

Kristina Mai Valter McConville, Department of Physiology, "Single Cell Responses in the Vestibular Nuclei during Combined Head Rotation and Translation with Ocular Convergence," Prof. R.D. Tomlinson.

Stefan Julia Wodzinski, Department of Chemistry, "Rate-Equilibrium Correlations for Deprotonation of Sulfonfyl-Activated Carbon Acids and α -Nitroketones," Prof. J.W. Bunting.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16 Vincent Canale, Department of Computer Science, "The Computation of Paths of Homoclinic Orbits," Prof. A.D. Jepson.

Gerald Ray Fast, Department of Education, "Using Analogies to Overcome Probability Misconceptions," Prof. G. Hanna.

Dennis Michael Fox, Department of Geography, "The Influence of Slope Angle on Infiltration Rate Surface Seal Characteristics, and Soil Loss: A Laboratory

Experiment," Prof. R. Bryan. Arnold Gurtner, Department of Geography, "Ecosystem Approach to Planning in the Great Lakes: A Mid-Term Review of Remedial Action Plans," Prof. A.P. Grima.

Walid Hejazi, Department of Economics, "Are Term Premia Stationary?" Prof. A. Melino.

John D.E. Mably, Department of Clinical Biochemistry, "The GArC Motif: A Novel cis-Acting Element of the Human Cardiac Myosin Heavy Chain Genes," Prof. C.C. Liaw.

Jacqueline Lewis, Department of Sociology, "Status Transformation: The Experience of HIV Positive Gay Men," Prof. J.A. Lee.

John Anthony Nelson, Institute of Medical Science, "The Effect of Phlorizin and Phloretin on Tumour Cell Growth," Prof. R.E. Falk.

Josie Pressacco, Department of Pharmacology, "Combining Thymidylate Synthase Inhibitors with Nucleoside Analogues: Cytotoxic and Biochemical Consequences," Prof. C. Erlichman.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19 Krios Berah, Department of Community Health, "Non-Parametric Regression Models for Longitudinal Data," Prof. R. Tibshirani.

Deborah Burshyn, Department of Immunology, "In Vitro Characterization of the Assembly of the Class I Major

Histocompatibility Complex Molecule with Antigenic Peptide," Prof. B.H. Barber.

David Stuart Ettenso, Department of Cellular & Molecular Pathology, "Regulation of Cytoskeletal Organization during in Vitro Endothelial Wound Repair," Prof. A.L. Gotlieb.

Andrew Corey Mason, Department of Zoology, "Hearing and Communication in the Monster Hagfish," Prof. G.K. Morris.

Christian Sirard, Department of Molecular & Medical Genetics, "Mechanisms of Human Leukemic Progression Using Gene Transfer and Novel In Vivo Scid Models," Prof. J.E. Dick.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20 Anthony Christopher Duncan, Department of Chemical Engineering & Applied Chemistry, "Preparation and Characterization of Polyvinyl Alcohol Hydrogen for Improved Platelet Compatibility," Prof. M.V. Sefton.

Jonnagadda Sunil Ram Rao, Department of Community Health, "Adaptive Subset Selection via Cost Optimization Using Resampling Methods in Linear Regression Models," Prof. R.J. Tibshirani.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21 Douglas Burr Cowan, Department of Clinical Biochemistry, "Redox Regulation of Human Glutathione Peroxidase Gene Expression," Prof. D.A.G. Mickle.

PHD ORALS

Graduate faculty please call the PhD examinations office at 978-5258 for information regarding time and location for these listings.

COMMITTEES

The Bulletin regularly publishes the terms of reference and membership of committees. The deadline for submissions is Monday, two weeks prior to publication.

ADVISORY

DIRECTOR, INTERDEPARTMENTAL DIVISION OF GERIATRICS

An advisory committee has been established to recommend a director of the Interdepartmental Division of Geriatrics. Members are: Dean Arnie Aberman, Faculty of Medicine (chair); Professors Colin Baylis, Department of Surgery; Dave Davis, associate dean, continuing education, Faculty of Medicine; Karen Pruzel, Barry Goldist and Terumi Iwakawa, Department of Medicine; Nathan Herrmann and Rosemary Meier, Department of Psychiatry; and Victor Marshall, Department of Behavioural Science; and Peter Ellis, president, Sunnybrook Health Science Centre; Cliff Nordal, president, Queen Elizabeth Hospital; and Sharon Strauss, post-graduate trainee, The Toronto Hospital.

The committee would welcome any comments or suggestions regarding this appointment. These may be communicated, preferably in writing, to the dean or to any member of the committee.

CHAIR, DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH PATHOLOGY

An advisory committee has been established to recommend a professor and chair

of the Department of Speech Pathology. Members are: Dean Arnie Aberman, Faculty of Medicine (chair); Professors Carla Johnson and Bernard O'Keefe, Department of Speech Pathology; Cecil Yip, vice-dean, research, Faculty of Medicine; Johan Heilebus, associate dean, Division IV, School of Graduate Studies; Sharon Abel, Department of Otolaryngology; Jonathan Dostrowsky, Department of Physiology; and Frances Exner, head, Department of Speech Pathology. The Toronto Hospital; and Susan Wagner, tutor, Department of Speech Pathology; and Meghan Ward, graduate student.

The committee would welcome any comments or suggestions regarding this appointment. These may be communicated, preferably in writing, to the dean or to any member of the committee.

SEARCH

CHAIR, DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY A search committee has been established to recommend a professor and chair of the Department of Pathology. Members are: Dean Arnie Aberman, Faculty of Medicine (chair); Professors Sylvia Aas, Dean Chamberlain, Eric Carr, Ian Duke, Weidat Hanna, Miles Johnston, Dittakavi Sarma and Linda Sugar, Department of Pathology; Andrew

Baines, Department of Clinical Biochemistry; Gary Levy, Department of Medicine; Rick Frecker, associate dean, undergraduate and medical education, Faculty of Medicine; and Johan Heilebus, associate dean, Division IV, School of Graduate Studies; and Dhun Noria, chief of pathology, Scarborough Grace Hospital; Joan Berzowski, post-graduate trainee, The Toronto Hospital; and Karen Backway, graduate student, Department of Pathology. The committee would welcome any comments or suggestions regarding this appointment. These may be communicated, preferably in writing, to the dean or to any member of the committee.

CHAIR, DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY A search committee has been established to recommend a professor and chair of the Department of Physiology. Members are: Dean Arnie Aberman, Faculty of Medicine (chair); Professors Harold Atwood, Patricia Brubaker, David Osmond, Michael Saker and Valerie Watt, Department of Physiology; Cecil Yip, vice-dean, research, Faculty of Medicine; Allan Okey, Department of Pharmacology; Molly Verrier, Department of Physical Therapy; Benis Zimman, Department of Medicine; and Johan Heilebus, associate dean, Division IV, School of Graduate Studies; and Simon Fisher,

MD/PhD student, Department of Physiology.

The committee would welcome any comments or suggestions regarding this appointment. These may be communicated, preferably in writing, to the dean or to any member of the committee.

CHAIR, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY A search committee has been established to recommend a professor and chair of the Department of Psychiatry. Members are: Dean Arnie Aberman, Faculty of Medicine (chair); Professors Susan Abbey, Susan Bradbury, Anthony Feinstein, Jon Hunter, Hanny Niznik and Ken Shulman, Department of Psychiatry; Johan Heilebus, associate dean, Division IV, School of Graduate Studies; Andrew Baines, vice-dean, education, Faculty of Medicine; Judy Friedland, Department of Occupational Therapy; and Eliot Phillips, Department of Medicine; and E. (Ted) Tremaine, chair, board of trustees, Clarke Institute of Psychiatry; and Annette Stevens, post-graduate trainee, Clarke Institute of Psychiatry. The committee would welcome any comments or suggestions regarding this appointment. These may be communicated, preferably in writing, to the dean or to any member of the committee.

THE IRISH CONNECTION

President Mary Robinson of Ireland values ties to academic life

On Aug. 23 President Mary Robinson of Ireland received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at a ceremony held in the Great Hall of Hart House. She was presented by three faculty members: Professors Denis Smyth of the Department of History, Ann Saddlemyer, master of Massey College, and Ann Dooley, coordinator of the Celtic Studies Program. Excerpts from the four speeches follow:

MARY ROBINSON:

RECEIVING THIS DEGREE ALLOWS ME A VERY WELCOME opportunity to revisit the worlds of academic life and of the law in which I spent such enriching and rewarding years before being elected to this office. Knowing that I was coming here to receive the honorary degree caused me to reflect on the positive ways in which the legal system can be influenced....

Ireland joined the European Community, now the European Union, in 1973, the same time as Britain and Denmark. At that time the European Community consisted of six civil law states, whose legal tradition was based on civil law concepts. There has been a fascinating process of change in both directions — the

court of the European Union in Luxembourg has changed because of the common law influence of British law, Irish law and the influence of Danish law and now recently of Greece and Spain and very likely new applicants by the end of this year....

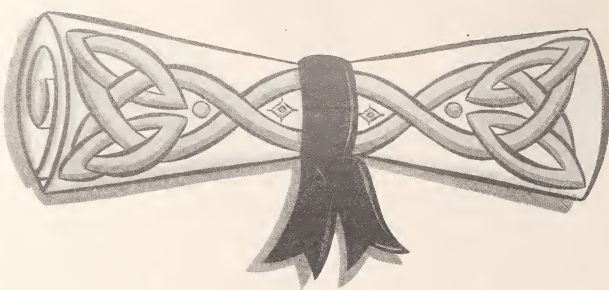
I would like to illustrate [the other direction of change] by way of one case. It was a case where women were employed in the Irish Board Telecom in quite low-paid jobs. They were making components for telephone parts, working together as women, when they discovered that a man working on the same floor as a stores labourer was paid more. So they decided to do something about that. And they went to the equality officer, established under Irish legislation, and claimed they should be paid equal pay for like work. The equality officer examined their work and found they were doing work of superior quality to the man with whom they compared themselves. But she concluded that unfortunately they were not doing like work, they were doing superior work, so they couldn't claim equal pay!

This was appealed to the Labour Board and the board went through the whole solemn re-examination and concluded the equality officer was right, so the women appealed to the Irish High Court where I became involved as their barrister. The

judge said the equality officer was correct under Irish law but referred the case to the Court of Justice in Luxembourg. That court did not seem to have too much difficulty concluding that if you do work of superior quality then you certainly do equal work, plus, and are entitled to equal pay.... The women workers got quite a substantial pay package out of this case.

The case brings home the kind of influences that I believe we can develop further.... I think there is a good deal of common ground between the European convention and the Canadian Charter of Rights & Freedoms. And because Canada, and particularly Toronto, as a multicultural society is addressing issues that are of great interest at the European level, I hope there will be even more contact and more judicial recognition of each other's courts and of each other's ways of protecting these standards.

With more research and more contact between academics in this area, I think these influences are ways of being open, ways of looking outwards and ways of making important connections. Certainly, in coming back to this convocation, for me this is a very special connection with Canada as a whole. It is my academic link with Canada, it is a link that I greatly value, greatly cherish and I am greatly honoured by it.



ANN DOOLEY:

WHEN HER EXCELLENCY, PRESIDENT MARY Robinson, was first elected to office she declared that one of her primary objectives was to be the fostering of culture generally in Ireland and she declared as her personal commitment to one of the historic aspirations of the Irish state, the resolve to foster the Irish language. For this reason and for the sake of our students and the many Irish people in the audience today I offer in Irish the opening image from the great collections of Gaelic cultural tradition assembled by her western predecessor, the first president of Ireland, Douglas Hyde. Echoing the opening words of the great James Campbell's Scottish collection he said [in Gaelic] "When a stone is thrown into water the water is moved. The stone falls to the bottom and lies there, but long after its fall the movement of the water remains, and the wave that the stone has raised is perceived upon the top. This wave swims out from the centre like a great ring until it reaches the bank."

This image serves poetically to remind us of the profound links that Hyde saw between the aspirations of all Celtic groups and their common interests with indigenous peoples in nation building in the new world, based on a secure possession of their own wisdom and history. It is also pertinent to President Robinson's interpretation of her symbolic role. She has said herself that her office allows her to engage in lateral thinking on issues, allows her to suggest to us the urgency of seeing the connectedness of things.... She has transformed even her more ceremonial duties in the way she ceaselessly communicates her sense that as Irish people we can make a difference to the world and its problems. After a routine opening of a new school wing in Wexford, for example, my nephew came home fired by "Mary" as all Irish children call her, and his entire school class

was one of many who donated all their First Communion money to the starving children in Somalia. Such lessons in world citizenry, once learned are never forgotten. It is in its impact on our youngest citizens in particular that this stellar presidency is doing some of its most valuable work.

ANN SADDLEMYER:

THROUGHOUT HER CAREER MARY ROBINSON HAS chosen to concentrate on the abolition of defined limits in law and personal life, on the right of access and information and to privacy, and the means of achieving, through legislative and legal institutions, "fairness, equality of opportunity and social justice for all." She has striven always to empower the powerless and, in her own memorable phrase, to give "a voice to the voiceless."... No wonder, in her first speech as president-elect, she thanked above all, the women of Ireland "who instead of rocking the cradle rocked the system."

As the youngest ever and only Catholic senator to be elected from Trinity College, Dublin, Professor Mary Robinson began her career by rocking that system, challenging boundaries and preconceived notions, asking "why not?" and "what if?", working for change. And as a woman making a difference, she has herself become in turn an encouraging symbol of empowerment of other women.

Ireland is well known as a land of scholars and symbols. As academician, barrister, senator and now as president, Mrs. Robinson has always understood the significance of both scholarship and symbolism, and especially the role that each (the piper and the tune) plays in Irish cultural life. It is appropriate, Madame Chancellor, that today this university recognizes Mary Robinson as scholar. It is also right to acknowledge Mrs. Robinson the symbol. For under her guidance *Ara*

an Uachtarán has become not merely the house of the president but a home for representatives of the disenfranchised and the dispossessed; the light burning in the window beckons to all.

DENIS SMYTH:

PRESIDENT MARY ROBINSON RESOLVED EARLY ON TO place her powerful legal intellect at the service of the disadvantaged and downtrodden in Irish society. Three landmark victories before the European Court of Human Rights at Strasbourg proved her worth as a champion of the underdog. First she established the right of Irish citizens to receive legal aid in civil rights cases. Then she ensured equality of treatment for so-called illegitimate children and finally she managed to overturn antiquated laws relating to homosexual conduct.

In addition to espousing deserving causes, Mrs. Robinson embarked upon a political career to promote some very worthy causes. Her 20-year record as a representative for Dublin University in the upper house of the Irish Parliament, the Senate, reveals her determination to turn Ireland into a more liberal and a more tolerant country....

If Mrs. Robinson has been able to challenge and change her own people by her legal advocacy and her political activity, her vision as a statesperson has been no less influential upon them. Thus before being elected president she increasingly gained support for her view that any lasting settlement of the conflict in Northern Ireland must encompass reform of the republic's constitution along more pluralistic lines and involve the North's nationalist and unionist communities in any major Dublin-London negotiations over their future. Since assuming the presidency Mrs. Robinson has crossed borders, built bridges and comforted victims.